Progress — 1914
(Special newspaper sections on) Alabama, Atlanta

Advertiser 4/29/14

THIRTY-TWO YEARS PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION.

Value of Products of	1880.	1890.	1900.	1912.
Factories	$ 13,566,000	$ 51,227,000	$ 80,741,000	$ 180,000,000
Farms	$ 56,873,000	$ 66,240,000	$ 91,387,000	$ 184,186,000
Forests	$ 4,416,000	$ 14,373,000	$ 21,446,000	$ 40,860,000
Mines	$ 779,000	$ 6,906,000	$ 13,702,000	$ 46,000,000

Alabama, in respect of geographical position, soil, climate and other resources, holds an enviable place among the States. North and South it stretches from the sub-tropic temperature of Northern Florida to the cool heights of the Appalachian range; east and west from the rich loamy soils of the western border of Georgia to the fertile valley of the Tennessee. It lies between 31 degrees and 35 degrees north latitude and 85 degrees and 89 degrees west longitude, and the altitude runs from a few feet above sea level on the Gulf coast to 3,000 feet of elevation on the mountain heights, the average being about 600 feet. The area is 51,998 miles, or 6,872 square miles larger than Pennsylvania. Of this area, 719 square miles are covered by water. There are 32,818,560 acres, of which less than 10,000,000 are improved.

The richness of its soil resulted in Alabama's development, for many years being mainly along agricultural lines, though even prior to the war considerable progress had been made in industrial pursuits, and especially in iron production. The iron ore and coal resources of the State were fully appreciated by many ante-bellum leaders, but large development operations then would have been in advance of the times, since in 1860 the total production of bituminous coal in the United States was 6,494,200 tons, and the total output of iron ore 2,873,460 tons. The destruction by war made it almost impossible to revive industrial pursuits on a large scale until late in the seventies, when progressive men of the State undertook development of the vast resources of the Birmingham and Anniston iron districts.

The State is divided into two great general districts, the mineral and the agricultural. The mineral extends over most of the northern portion. The soils here are principally residual, being made up of the disintegration from the rocks upon which they rest, with sandy loams on the lower levels, highly fertilized by large proportions of limestone and clay. In the valleys of the Coosa and Tennessee the soils are extremely rich and of high excellence for all branches of husbandry. On the lower levels of the southern portion of the State, the coastal plain, the soils generally are sandy loams and pebbles, mixed with marl, forming many varieties, all of exceptional fertility. The famous "black belt" of Alabama, so called from the very black soil that abounds, lies in this district, embracing a wide area of lands not excelled elsewhere for general agriculture. These soils are all adaptable to a wide range of agricultural purposes. The soils of that portion of the coastal plain bordering on the Gulf of Mexico can be made to produce prolifically of almost every crop known to that latitude. They are especially adapted to the production of trucking crops, covering a wide variety of early fruits and vegetables. In this section, as in other portions of the South, pecan growing has been making rapid progress of recent years.

In agriculture Alabama spreads over almost the entire range. For many years after the war, as in the other Southern States, attention was given to the raising of cotton to the exclusion of the diversified farming as successfully conducted prior to 1860, so that for many years corn growing and livestock raising dropped far behind the conditions prevailing before the war. Of recent years, however, while there has been an increase in the amount of cotton produced in the State, its relative importance has greatly decreased, while that of other crops has increased in the same proportion. Moreover, attention is now being given to the raising of corn, oats, alfalfa and the various grasses and forage crops, with the result that vast amounts of money formerly sent to other States for the purchase of such things are now kept at home. The production of foodstuffs, however, is not yet equal to the local demand, and Alabama, like other Southern States, still buys largely of Western grain, provisions and even hay. The opportunity for diversified farming and the increase in the production of these foodstuffs is thus strikingly indicated.

In the southern part of the State trucking has been carried on as a commercial business for some years, and with large success. The crops produced include practically all the vegetables used on the table, which go into the market at the same time with those from Northern Florida. Figs, Peaches, berries of all kinds, grapes and many other fruits grow well in the various portions of the State.

Alabama is well watered by a number of rivers of unusual importance, and by the numerous streams that take their rise in the mountain districts of the northern portion. The average rainfall is high, and no element is lacking to make the State one of exceptional opportunities for agriculture. These rivers also furnish sites for waterpowers of enormous potentiality, as well as water transportation, which will be still further bettered by the improvements now being made by the national government at the expense of many millions of dollars, which, when completed, will result in providing water transportation facilities scarcely equaled by any other States in the Union, putting the vast mineral regions tributary to the Warrior, the Coosa, the Tennessee and other rivers, whose valleys are among the most fertile in the country, in possession of splendid water routes to the gulf.

Compared with what will be done in the future, there has been little development of water power in the State, but plans have been made for extensive work along that line, notably by the Alabama Interstate Power Company, a $55,000,000 concern financed in England, that controls sites with potentiality of about 400,000 horse power. This company is now developing about 100,000 horse power and will continue the improvement of the water power sites controlled until it has practically covered the State with a network of transmission lines. Other developments have been made, and others will be made until the great water power potentialities of the State are utilized. It is officially announced that the English capitalists who have financed the Alabama Interstate Power Company will take a very active part in the development of industrial and interurban railways throughout the State, with a view to creating a market for all of the power that they can develop, recognizing, as they do, the unusual advantages of Alabama for the widest variety of industrial operations.

Over large areas of the State virgin forests still stand, the forest district being estimated at about 20,000,000 acres at present. The pine belt extends from the Gulf of Mexico to about 150 miles north, and contains vast quantities of timber. There are extensive tracts of pine also in the northern part. The hardwoods are found in practically all portions of the State. Along the streams and on the mountains are large quantities of oaks, gum, hickory, cypress, poplar, ash, maple and other merchantable woods. The lumber cut of the State is about 1,500,000,000 feet a year, or nearly three times the output of 1890.

In extent of its resources in iron ore, coal and limestone, taken in connection with their proximity to each other, Alabama is probably the most richly endowed region in this respect in the world. There are other regions having enormous resources in iron ore and in coal, but probably nowhere else is the available quantity, which can be assembled at so short a haul, so great. The State has 8,430 square miles of workable coal fields, which is more than the entire coal area of England. It has, according to the United States Geological Survey, more than 1,000,000,000 tons of red ore above the 1,000-foot level, and has in addition several hundred million tons of brown ore and of gray ore. Ore experts, basing their reports on recent diamond drill borings, which have vastly increased the proven supply of ore in the Birmingham district, make the available supply of red ore very much larger than the estimate made several years ago by the Geological Survey. Alabama is now producing about 2,000,000 tons of pig iron as compared with a total production of the United States in 1880 of 3,835,000 tons, being more than one-half as much as the entire country then made. And yet the iron and steel development of Alabama is in its infancy as compared with its potentialities. The United States Steel Corporation has an investment in Alabama, including the bonds of the property which it bought, namely, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, of about $60,000,000; but it owns in that State more iron ore and several times as much coal as its total holdings of ore and coal when it was organized. It does not, however, have anything like a monopoly of the iron ore of the State, for independent iron and iron ore companies hold a very much larger quantity in the aggregate than the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and its holdings of coal are small as compared with the total available coal of the State. This company and the Woodward Iron Company have recently built, at an expenditure of more than $4,000,000, by-product coke ovens, which have greatly lessened the cost of iron making, thus putting Alabama on a parity with the most advanced metallurgical sections of this and

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
DEL 7

ALABAMA SUMMARIZED STATISTICALLY.

Land Area, 51,279 Square Miles.

Population	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,200,000
Manufactures:—				
Capital	$ 9,668,000	$ 46,123,000	$ 70,370,000	$ 172,180,000
Products—value	$ 13,566,000	$ 51,227,000	$ 80,741,000	$ 145,962,000
Cotton Mills:—				
Spindles active	49,432	79,234	411,328	971,144
Looms active	863	1,692	8,549	17,823
Cotton used, pounds	7,271,791	14,726,454	67,987,299	126,256,167
Cottonseed Oil Mills:—				
Products, value	$ 247,982	$ 1,203,989	$ 2,985,980	$ 8,714,000
Pig-iron made, tons	68,919	816,911	1,184,337	1,862,909
Coke made, tons	60,781	1,072,942	2,110,837	3,200,000
Lumber cut, feet	251,851,000	586,143,000	1,096,539,000	1,226,212,000
Improved farm lands, acres	6,375,706	7,698,343	8,654,991	9,687,000
Farm lands, buildings, value	$ 78,954,6	$111,051,390	$134,618,183	$ 287,673,000
Agricultural products, value	$ 56,873,000	$ 66,240,000	$ 91,387,000	$ 184,186,000
Cotton crop, running bales	699,654	915,210	1,095,329	1,350,000
Grain, bushels:—				
Corn	22,679,000	25,390,000	29,356,000	53,664,000
Wheat	1,402,000	1,319,000	916,000	318,000
Oats	2,926,000	4,864,000	4,381,000	5,200,000
Livestock:—				
Cattle	675,000	778,676	798,000	936,000
Sheep	347,000	386,380	798,000	140,000
Swine	1,252,000	1,421,884	1,423,000	1,533,000
Mineral products value	$ 779,242	$ 6,906,439	$ 13,701,505	$ 46,000,000
Coal mined, tons	323,972	4,090,409	8,394,275	19,000,000
Iron ore mined, tons	68,919	1,897,81	2,759,247	4,100,000
Railroad mileage	1,843	3,42	4,197	5,421
National Banks:—				
Resources	$ 5,036,764	$ 15,866,69	$ 19,055,381	$ 72,709,368
Capital	$ 1,508,000	$ 4,294,00	$ 3,480,000	$ 9,725,000
Individual Deposits	$ 1,318,889	$ 7,021,63	$ 10,938,390	$ 41,601,123
Other banks, deposits	$ 2,269,647	$ 1,987,37	$ 4,588,607	$ 44,050,888
Common school expenditures	$ 500,000	$ 890,00	$ 923,464	$ 2,905,000
Property, true value	$428,000,000	$622,774,00	$774,700,000	$1,237,000,000

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Progress - 1914
(Special newspaper sections on) Alabama, Atlanta.

Bridgeport, Conn.
STANDARD
JUL 1 8 1914

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

There were 9,800,000 negroes in the United States—10.7 per cent of the entire population—in 1910. This is an increase of more than a third since 1880 and the growth is increasing. What this element in the population is doing industrially is well worth considering.

At the close of the Civil War the vast mass of the negroes had no place in the industries of the country beyond menial service. They were "hewers of wood and drawers of water" everywhere save in a few localities in the South where they had become established in the mechanical arts. Since the war they have made great progress in the North as well as the South. In Philadelphia they have now 200 clergymen, 60 physicians, 32 dentists, 9 lawyers, 75 stenographers, 204 clerks and copyists, 117 musicians, 45 graduate nurses, 15 druggists, 297 retail merchants, 10 wholesale merchants and 250 postal clerks, as well as very many mechanics and artisans. They have one bank, which last year handled over $1,000,000, two drug stores, two hospitals, 14 building and loan associations and 15 insurance companies and own more than $10,000,000 worth of real estate.

Much of the improvement in their industrial and economical conditions is due doubtless to the training of such schools as Tuskegee Institute, which has about 200 instructors and nearly 2,000 students. The graduates of this and other similar schools are capable of acquiring any of the professions or trades to which they may apply themselves, and it is seldom that they lapse into the grade of menial service; but even when they do, their work is uniformly of a superior character.

NEW YORK CITY
Christian Work
JUL 1 8 1914

Negro Progress in Alabama

In connection with Dr. Booker T. Washington's address on "The Progress of the Negro in Virginia," published in THE CHRISTIAN WORK June 27, it is interesting to note the following facts about negro progress in Alabama, as reported in a daily paper recently: "Negro farmers own or control 5,100,000 acres of land in the State of Alabama, or 350,000 more acres than they controlled in 1900. The colored farmers of the State have under their control 3,563,000 acres of improved land, and are farming 500,000 more acres of improved land than they were cultivating in 1900. In ten years the number of negro farmers increased 17.3 per cent., and now they own or control one-fourth of all the farm property in Alabama

The progress of the negroes in Alabama is typical of what the negroes are doing in other States. With its colored population of 908,282, the third greatest negro population in the United States, Alabama affords a striking illustration of what the race has accomplished. In the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is head, it possesses the leading negro educational institution of the world. Now Alabama has the first railroad in America to be conceived, promoted, built, and operated by negro people. In agriculture, however, they are making the most progress. Fifty per cent. of all the persons in the State engaged in agriculture are negroes. On the other hand, seventy-five per cent. of all the negroes in the State are engaged in farming. The banking business is another line in which the negroes of the State are making progress. There are five banks—all savings banks—in Alabama operated by negroes. A remarkable increase is shown during the ten years in the number of negroes who have established successful grocery stores, drug stores, real estate offices, and other enterprises. The negro church has kept pace with the progress of the negro in agriculture, commerce, and education. In every city in Alabama where there is a large community of negroes they have built churches costing $20,000 to $50,000. The value of the church property owned by colored people of the State amounts in all denominations to $4,000,000. Thus with the physical progress of the negro churches in Alabama has come intellectual and moral advancement.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Presbyterian
JUL 2 9 1914

Negroes Progress in Alabama

The progress of the negroes in the United States since emancipation has been little short of marvelous. A daily paper recently gave figures of what has been accomplished in the state of Alabama. Negro farmers own or control 5,100,000 acres of land in the state of Alabama, or 350,000 more acres than they controlled in 1900. The colored farmers of the state have under their control 3,563,000 acres of improved land, and are farming 500,000 more acres of improved land than they were cultivating in 1900. In ten years the number of negro farmers increased 17.3 per cent., and now they own or control one-fourth of all the farm property in Alabama. The progress of the negroes in Alabama is typical of what the negroes are doing in other states. With its colored population of 908,282, the third greatest negro population in the United States, Alabama affords a striking illustration of what the race has accomplished. In the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is head, it possesses the leading negro educational institution of the world. Now Alabama has the first railroad in America to be conceived, promoted, built, and operated by negro people. In agriculture, however, they are making the most progress. Fifty per cent of all the persons in the state engaged in agriculture are negroes. On the other hand, 75 per cent of all the negroes in the state are engaged in farming. The banking business is another line in which the negroes of the state are making progress. There are five banks—all savings banks—in Alabama operated by negroes. A remarkable increase is shown during the ten years in the number of negroes who have established successful grocery stores, drug stores, real-estate offices, and other enterprises. The negro church has kept pace with the progress of the negro in agriculture, commerce, and education. In every city in Alabama where there is a large community of negroes they have built churches costing $20,000 to $50,000. The value of the church property owned by colored people of the state amounts in all denominations to $4,000,000. Thus with the physical progress of the negro churches in Alabama has come intellectual and moral advancement.

CLIPPING FROM
Atlanta City
REVIEW
JUL 23 1914

Racial Progress Shower In Ala.

Citizens Of Alabama Hav Shown Remarkable Abi.ty In Agricultural And Banking World

)WN 5,100,000 ACRES

Lest we forget, or fail to fully appreciate the almost inconceivable progress being made by members of the race, we are publishing the following article from the Galveston City Times, which sets forth their success n the various lines of business, in State of Alabama.

Negro farmers own or control 5,100,000 acres of land in the State of Alabama, or 350,000 more acres than they controlled in 1900, the New York Times states. The colored farmers of the State have under their control 3,563,000 acres of improved land, and are farming 500,000 more acres of improved land than they were cultivating in 1900. In ten years the number of negro farmers increased 17.3 per cent., and now they own or control one-fourth of all the farm property in Alabama, having an aggregate value of $97,370,000, or 107.5 per cent. more farm property than they controlled at the beginning of the 10-year period.

The progress of the negroes in Alabama is typical of what the negroes are doing in other States. With its colored population of 908,282, the third greatest negro population in the United States, Alabama affords a striking illustration of what the race has accomplished.

The first negro bank in the United States was established in Alabama. In the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is head, it possesses the leading negro educational institution of the world. Now Alabama has the first railroad in America to be conceived, promoted, built and operated by negro people; namely, the Dixie line, running from Kosalaga Community, colored, 15 miles to Alexander City, in the eastern part of the State, where it connects with the Central of Georgia Railroad.

In agriculture, however, they are making the most progress. Fifty per cent. of all the persons in the State engaged in agriculture are negroes. On the other hand, 75 per cent. of all the negroes in the State are engaged in farming. There are 110.440 colored men operating farms.

The banking business is another line in which the negroes of the State are making progress. There are five banks in Alabama operated by negroes, the Alabama Penny Savings Bank and the Prudential Savings Bank of Birmingham, the Penny Savings Bank of Selma, the Penny Savings Bank of Anniston and the Penny Savings Bank of Montgomery. A remarkable increase is shown during the ten years in the number of negroes who

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
TIMES-
JUN 18 1914

Negro Progress

When the number of lynchings and other exhibitions of race prejudice in this country are considered it sometimes seems as if there were cause for pessimism about the progress of the negro race, as if the handicap of ignorance and racial injustice might be too heavy to be overcome. But this is only one side of the question. When the actual progress which the negroes are making in certain states where they are most numerous is fairly estimated, it is evident that they have accomplished wonders and that there is no reason for despondency regarding the future.

One of the most striking instances of negro progress is afforded by the tat of Alabama, where the negroes re in many counties more numerous han the whites. There are now in labama about 900,000 negroes, who wn or control 5,100,000 acres of nd, or 350,000 more acres than they ontrolled in 1900. The colored armers of the state have under their ontrol 3,563,000 acres of improved nd, and are farming 500,000 more cres of improved land than they ere cultivating in 1900. In 10 years he number of negro farmers inreased 17.3 per cent., and now they wn or control one-fourth of all the arm property in Alabama, having an ggregate value of $97,370,000, or 107.5 per cent. more farm property than they controlled at the beginning of the 10-year period.

No facts and figures could better illustrate what the negro is capable of doing. If he can do it in Alabama he can do it in every other state, in time. The physical progress of the negro brings with its advancement in every other respect.

The first negro bank in the United States was established in Alabama. In the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is head, it possesses the leading negro educational institution of the world. Now Alabama has the first railroad in America to be conceived, promoted, built and operated by negro people, namely, the Dixie Line, running from Kowalga Community, colored, 15 miles to Alexander City, in the eastern part of the state, where it connects with the Central of Georgia Railroad.

In agriculture is where they are making the most progress. Fifty per cent. of all the persons in the state engaged in agriculture are negroes. On the other hand 75 per cent. of all the negroes in the state are engaged in farming. There are 110,440 colored men operating farms.

The negro church has kept pace with the progress of the negro in agriculture, commerce and education. In every city in Alabama where there is a large community of negroes they have built churches costing $20,000 to $50,000. The value of the church property owned by colored people of the state amounts in all denominations to $4,000,000.

When it is remembered that 50 years ago not one negro in 100 could read or write, that many were still in actual slavery and that they scarcely owned an acre of land in the entire South, it is evident that wonderful and encouraging progress has been made. Even greater progress will be made in the next 50 years. It would be idle to deny that the race problem still is a great and unsettled question in this country. But with good feeling and justice on each side it can be settled to the advantage of both races.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Observer
Aug 7/14

Negro Advancement.

The negro in fifty years has come from slavery to citizenship; he has come from barbarism to Christianity; he has come from absolute ignorance to 70 per cent literacy; he has come from abject poverty to the place where he pays taxes on nearly $800,000,000 worth of property; he has come from utter homelessness, illegal marriage, illegitimate child-birth, to the place where he lives in 1,832,818 homes, nearly one-half of which he owns, and on nearly one-half of which he pays taxes.—Advance.

NEW YORK CITY
Schroeder Publishing Co
JUL 29 1914

Half a Century of Negro Progress

The educational and economic advance of the Negro in the South since his emancipation from slavery fifty years ago has been so amazing as to be hardly appreciated o the degree that it ought to be. It is therefore ignificant, and gratifying to note that the United tates Senate voted a fortnight since to appro- riate $55,000 toward the celebration, in Richmond, Va., next year, of a half century of industrial and educational progress by the Negro. Concerning the celebration *Zion Herald* has the following which is true:

Not simply will the exhibition in itself be worthy of note, but the fact that the initiative in the matter was taken by Senator Martin, of Virginia, and several other Southern Senators, in supporting and furthering the appropriation, is an act to attract the attention of the nation generally. It will show the colored people that the white men of the better class in the South are their friends, and are anxious to promote their welfare. It will also be a stimulus to those in whose behalf the exhibition is inaugurated, to do the best of which they are capable, and prove themselves worthy of the confidence which is reposed in them. The advance in the economic and social condition of the Negro the past fifty years has been most marked—an achievement which is signal in the history of the human race. This celebration at Richmond will fix the eyes of the nation upon this remarkable progress, and will help emphasize the fact made so prominent by Booker T. Washington and other leaders of the race, that the Negro problem is common to both whites and blacks.